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J. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Hob-Nailed Shoes Very Cheap,
Opera House Shoe Store.

New and Elegant Cloaks,
Just opened at Needham's, No. 19 Fifth street.

Ladies' Furs.
The styles of Ladies' Furs has been somewhat changed from the styles last winter. The Boston fashion is thought to have a great run this season. Also, Jay's Patent Double Muff. Pittsburgh has one ret-class Ladies' Fur House, Wm. Fleming, No. 39 Wood street, which has for years been famed for the great beauty and excellence of its goods, as well as for the extremely low prices at which they are sold. At this establishment you will find all qualities and grades, from the cheapest to the most costly furs, and all those who want to buy anything in the fur line, would do well to make their purchases without delay, as the stocks are now full, the assortment unbroken, and you are all aware that those goods always rise in the fashion progresses. Don't forget to call and examine the stock and prices, at the popular and fashionable House of Wm. Fleming, No. 39 Wood street, Hats, Caps and Ladies' Furs, wholesale and retail.

Furs in Great Variety,
At Needham's Cloak House, 19 Fifth street.

Wheeler & Wilson's
Rotary Hook Lock Stitch Sewing Machines are the best. W. Sumner & Co., 27 Fifth street.

The Daily Commercial
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EVENING AND WEEKLY.

GEN. MOORHEAD'S MAJORITY.

A comparison of the Union vote for county officers with the vote for Congress, shows that, notwithstanding the attempted diversion, General MOORHEAD'S majority will not be five hundred below that of the average party majority. In the city and boroughs, where the greatest defection was anticipated, he lost only three hundred votes; and the country districts, the returns from which come in very slowly, may even reduce the disparity. The General has reason to feel proud of the result, considering the extraordinary influences at work against him.

THE TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

The result in this district has been placed beyond a doubt. The correct returns are:

	Weir.	Covode.
Westmoreland		2,284
Fayette	725	
Indiana		2,284
	1,842	1,842
Covode's majority		442

Senator COWAN is invited to examine these returns at his leisure. As an expression of opinion by his neighbors on the conduct of a public man, the history of the politics of our country furnish nothing more significant.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

There is no doubt of the re-election of Hon. GLENNI W. SCOFIELD, in the Nineteenth Congressional District. His majority in Erie county, we learn from the *Erie Dispatch*, so far as official returns are come to hand, is 1,152. He also has a majority of 56 in the county of Crawford, 125 in Warren county. Elk county goes 60 against him. We have no returns from Clearfield, Forrest or Jefferson, but resume they give small Democratic majorities, and Mr. SCOFIELD will be re-elected by about seven hundred majority.

Majorities for Governor.

Below we give the majorities received, together with those of a number of counties estimated upon the vote of 1864. We have endeavored to give a fair estimate on both sides, and the official result, we opine, will not vary it much either way:

COUNTIES.	CURTIN.	COUNTIES.	CURTIN.
Adams	700	Juniata	500
Allegheny	7,500	Lancaster	6,000
Armstrong	800	Lawrence	500
Beaver	700	Lebanon	1,200
Bedford	400	Lehigh	1,000
Berks	6,000	Luzerne	4,000
Blair	800	Lycoming	600
Bradford	1,000	McKean	100
Bucks	700	Mercer	700
Butler	300	Mifflin	400
Cambria	100	Monroe	1,000
Cameron		Montgomery	4,000
Carbon	400	Montour	1,100
Centre	1,200	Northampton	800
Chester	4,500	Northumberland	800
Clarion	200	Perry	900
Clearfield	1,000	Philadelphia	5,500
Clinton	1,000	Pike	200
Columbia	1,200	Potter	800
Crawford	1,500	Schuylkill	3,000
Cumberland	600	Somerset	1,000
Dauphin	1,000	Sullivan	300
Delaware	500	Susquehanna	1,000
Elk	1,000	Tioga	1,100
Erie	1,200	Union	900
Fayette	200	Venango	900
Franklin	200	Warren	800
Fulton		Washington	500
Greene	1,500	Wayne	400
Huntingdon	300	Westmoreland	1,000
Indiana	2,000	Wyoming	100
Jefferson	800	York	4,000
Geary's majorities			54,125
Clymer's majorities			39,552
Geary's majority			17,373

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

Below will be found a list of the Senators and members elect of the next Legislature of Pennsylvania. We lose a Senator in the First District, but are reconnoised by the gain of another in the twenty-sixth. Mr. TAGGART, Democrat. The Senators elected on Monday are as follows:

SENATE.

Wm. McCandless, D.	17. E. Billingsfelt, U.
W. Worthington, U.	J. W. Fisher, U.
J. D. Davis, D.	19. Alex. Stutzman, U.
C. Burnett, D.	20. T. B. Searight, D.
G. D. Jackson, D.	21. A. W. Taylor, U.
G. D. Coleman, D.	22. Jas. C. Brown, U.

The members of the Senate holding over are:

J. E. Ridgway, U.	15. A. H. Glatz, D.
G. M. Donavan, D.	16. B. McConaughy, U.
Geo. Connell, D.	23. L. W. Hall, U.
Horace Royer, R.	24. Kirk Haines, U.
C. E. James, D.	25. Harry Hill, U.
G. B. Schall, D.	26. A. W. Wallace, D.
Wm. M. Randall, D.	27. T. J. Bigham, U.
Geo. Landon, U.	28. Geo. Grantz, U.
L. D. Shoemaker, U.	27. R. A. Brown, U.
W. Cowles, U.	29. M. B. Lowry, U.
J. Walls, D.	
Unionists	21
Democrats	12

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adams—Nicholas Heltzell, D.
Allegheny—Samuel Chadwick, U. George Dilworth, U. William Eber, U. George S. McKee, John P. Glass, D. R. A. Colvin, U.
Armstrong—Frank Meehling, U.
Berks—B. S. Jones, D. H. B. Rhoades, U.
Bedford—Barner, D.
Bucks—J. W. Headman, D. S. Calvin, D.
Bradford and Sullivan—George W. Kinney, U. James H. Webb, U.
Blair—Samuel McLanard, U.
Cambria—John C. Linton, D.
Carbon and Monroe—Allen Craig, D.
Centre—Jno. R. Keating, D.
Clarion and Jefferson—Wm. P. Jenks, D.
Clearfield, Elk and Forest—John D. Hunt, D. Clinton, Cameron and McKean—G. W. Jones, U.

Chester—Wm. B. Waddell, U. N. A. Pennypacker, U. M. I. Sharpless, U.
Crawford—J. T. Chase, U. J. Boyd Espy, U.
Cumberland—Merrkofer, Thomas Cauffman, D.
Dauphin—Philip Young, D.
Dauphin—R. W. Hoffman, U. Dr. J. W. Eby, U.
Delaware—John H. Barton, U.
Erie—T. H. McCreight, U. S. Woodward, U.
Fayette—C. E. Boyle, D.
Greene—John Phelan, D.
Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata—H. S. Barton, U. J. M. Brown, U.
Indiana and Westmoreland—T. F. Gallagher, Williams, Gordon, U. A. W. Kinunel, U.
Lancaster—Andrew Armstrong, J. W. Hunman, U., D. G. Sides, U. E. B. Roth, U.
Lebanon—Jacob M. Melly, U.
Lehigh—Nelson Welser, U. Jas. F. Kline, D.
Luzerne, Union and Snyder—James Mc-Feeonley, Union and Democrat.
Lycoming and Samuel C. Wingard, Union, J. H. Wright, U.
Montgomery—W. Brennan, D., David Koon, D., Jno McHenry, D.
Mercer, Lawrence and Butler—Josiah Mercer, Lawrence A. Leech, U., W. C. Harriswright, U., James A. Peacock, U.
Montgomery—J. Markley, D. Edwin Satterwait, D.
Northampton—Oliver H. Meyers, D., T. D. Crigton, D.
Northumberland—Geo. W. Thorp, D.
Perry and Franklin—Geo. F. Shuman, U., F. Stumbaugh, U.
Philadelphia—Jno. R. Simpson, D. Wm. S. Ingery, D. Samuel Josephs, D. Wm. Wright, U. Jno. H. Hood, D. James Freeborn, U., James Ters, U., James N. Kerns, U., Geo. A. Quigley, U. Edwin W. Davis, U., Wm. J. Donoughy, U. Alexander Adam, U., Michael Mullen, D., W. Worrall, U., Geo. Dallas Dallas, D. Jno. Hunnings and Warren—W. L. Wilson, U., H. Allen, U.
Washington and Beaver—M. S. Quay, U., Jno. King, U., J. R. Day, U.
Wayne and Pike—Fayette Westbrook, D.
York—Levi Mash, D., Stephen G. Boyd, D.
Unionists
Democrats

RECAPITULATION.		
Senate—Republicans	21	
" Democrats	12	33
House—Republicans	58	62
" Democrats	38	
	54	95
Majority on joint ballot		32

Griffith Gaunt.

This famous work, published by Hilton & Co., New York, has been received by Gildenfenney. The publicity which has recently been given to one of its peculiarities will secure for it an immense sale.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1866. NO. 30.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Sensational Dispatch.

A Canard of Gold Speculators.

Severe Rain Storm.

Assistant Secretary of Paris Legation Appointed.

The November Gold Interest on 5-20's.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, October 11, 1866.

A Canard.

The sensational dispatch attributed to a Philadelphia paper, and purporting to recite as a fact that the President had submitted to the Attorney General certain inquiries as to whether he was legally bound to recognize the present Congress as a Constitutional body, created considerable excitement here to-day, notwithstanding that an official contradiction of it was so close at hand. The President and the Attorney General were justly indignant at the fabrication, and were very prompt in denying its general denial. It turns out to be purely a canard, which did not even originate in Washington, and was never telegraphed from here. Its whole origin is so far traced to the gold speculators, where it seems, for the time being, to have served its purpose.

Heavy Rain Storms.

Washington has been visited for the last few hours with one of the severest storms ever known here. The streets are flooded, gutters have been carried away, the rail and common roads, and the damage to property has been quite large. The rain has been incessant, and bids fair to continue until to-morrow. The Smithsonian Institute reports the average depth of rain at 2½ inches.

The White House.

The inclemency of the weather to day caused a sensible diminution in the number of visitors at the White House, which presented an unusually quiet appearance. Secretary Seward and Postmaster General Randall called in the morning and had interviews with the President.

The Paris Legation.

Although applicants for those positions have been informed that no change would be made in the Consulship and Secretary of Legation to Paris, yet an Assistant Secretary of Legation was appointed to-day in the person of Wickman Hoffman, of New Orleans.

The November Interest.

The Secretary of the Treasury will not anticipate the November gold interest on the Five-twenties.

Postmasters Removed.

There were a number of postmasters removed to-day in unimportant places.

WASHINGTON, October 11.

CONVERSION OF SEVEN-THIRTIES.

The conversion of seven-thirty notes falling due August, 1867, into five-twenties, continues to be made by the Treasury Department, at the rate of something less than four millions per week. There are now outstanding about two hundred and seventy millions of this issue of the seven-thirties. These notes, owing to the immense pecuniary labor involved in their examination, can be redeemed by the department at the rate of about four millions per week. It proceeds as rapidly as they could be disposed of. Parties holding seven-thirty notes of the first issue, due in January, may well to forward them to the Treasury for conversion into five-twenties as soon as possible.

NEW YORK.

Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, says the amount of rain which fell from yesterday morning at nine o'clock to this morning at the same hour was somewhat more than five inches, being the greatest quantity that has been known in a similar period for a long time. Considerable damage to property is reported along the line of the Harlem, Hudson and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, as well as in this city and Georgetown. The storm has continued since Tuesday last, and is not yet over.

DEATH OF CAPT. RAYSKEY.

Capt. Wm. Ramsey, United States navy, died to-day in this city.

THE CHOLERA.

NEW YORK, October 11.—There was not a single case reported, and only one burial permit for cholera was issued.

The cool weather of the last few days has had the effect of increasing the number of cholera cases and prostrations. Many officers of the garrison were attacked by the disease yesterday. Undoubtedly the lower crowded condition of the depots, and the accommodations for the men, and the inclemency of the weather invite the disease. Should the present cool, pleasant, dryish nature have been issued, and the Island will be considered in quarantine while cholera remains. Surgeon Dalton, army in this city and vicinity will be temporarily suspended.

The steamer Helvetia arrived at the lower quarantine yesterday from Liverpool and Queenstown, with twenty-two cases of cholera on board, fourteen deaths having occurred during the voyage. All the cases were from steerage.

CHICAGO, October 11.—Within the past three days the cholera in this city has been oughty increase. In the twenty-four hours ending midnight last night, sixty-six cases were reported, of which seventeen were fatal. Dr. Brainard, the founder of Rush Medical College, in this city, died of the disease last night.

Flood in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 11.—A heavy rain storm set in yesterday afternoon, and increased during the night. A great deal of damage is fell, and the streets were flooded. In some of the lower portions of the city the water is several feet deep. Jones' Falls is over its banks, and the streams are all very high. Several railroad bridges near the city have been washed away. The rain, at two P. M., still continues.

BALTIMORE, October 11.—Heavy floods on all the streams have caused considerable damage and loss of life. A number of mills with eight bridges have been carried away. The bridges on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroads are gone. Several houses have been swept away. A family of six persons and another of three were drowned. Several bodies were found today. Belchester bridge, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was destroyed by the flood.

The rain has continued to-day almost without intermission, and is still falling. A heavy easterly wind prevails. All accounts agree that the quantity of water which fell in this region last night and this morning was most extraordinary. A number of dams and bridges on the Patapsco were destroyed. The extensive dam at Ilgsville was swept off, and coming against the iron railroad bridge, carried it completely off. The wrecks finally accumulated at the heavy stone bridge at Ilchester, on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, distant nine miles from Baltimore, which gave way to the tremendous pressure. This bridge was considered the strongest on the road, and had stood out against all former floods. All the other bridges on the road are also gone. A force of men have commenced repairs, and trains will run as usual to-morrow. Considerable destruction of live stock is reported. Many cows and valuable horses are strewn along the banks of the river.

BALTIMORE, October 11.—Further deaths of the unfortunate family drowned in the flood on Gwyn's falls, by the sweeping away of their house, somewhat more than have already been found except the mother and one child. Three of the children were found nearly together at the foot of Pratt street. The body of the father was discovered in another locality. His name was Dooley. There are other reports of loss of life, but nothing definite has been ascertained.

Freedmen's Union Commission.

BALTIMORE, October 11.—The American Freedmen's Union Commission has concluded its session in this city. Report of General Secretary showed that the commission has sustained during last year seven hundred and sixty teachers, instructed three thousand in one schools, and distributed half a million dollars in supplies, and that its organization is now nearly every State, both North and South. The Hon. Chief Justice Chase was elected President of the Commission, and Gen. Howard re-elected Secretary. Among those in attendance are Chief Justice Chase, Major General Howard, General Fry, late assistant commissioner of Texas, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Robert Dale Owen, D. L. of Chicago, and Judge Russell of Boston. A great public meeting of the Commission is to be held this evening in the Front street Theatre.

A public meeting was held to-night at the Front street Theater, under the auspices of the American Freedmen's Union Commission and the Association for the Moral and Educational Improvement of the Colored People. Chief Justice Chase presided. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the spacious building was crowded. Hon. Judge Underwood, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, O. O. Howard, and others, addressed the meeting. Mr. Beecher's address was a very eloquent and effective effort, and was warmly applauded. He made a stirring appeal in behalf of the colored people.

From Toronto, C. W.

TORONTO, C. W., October 11.—A dispatch from Ottawa, to-day, says the object of the British Government in sending additional troops to this country, is not to defend Canada against Fenian attack as to be prepared for more serious consequences.

The number of passengers who have arrived at Quebec since the opening of navigation is 27,000, an increase of 9,000 over the same period last year.

Meeting of the Vermont Legislature.

MONTPELIER, Vt., October 11.—The Vermont Legislature assembled in this place to-day. The Senate organized by electing Henry Fisher, Democrat, Speaker, and Peleg Peck, of Montpelier, Assistant Secretary, and Rev. M. White, of Coventry, Chaplain. In the House of Assembly of Coventry, Chaplain, and Rev. M. White, of Coventry, Chaplain. In the House of Assembly Hon. J. W. Stewart was re-elected Speaker; E. P. Flagg, of Bennington, Clerk, and Rev. P. Foster, of Burlington, Chaplain. Governor Fisher's message will be delivered to-morrow.

Injunctions Granted.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.—Justice Strong has granted two injunctions applied for against the Union Passenger Railroad Company forbidding cars on Sunday. The Company has been running on Sunday for several months past as a carrier of the United States Mail.

Base Ball Match.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.—The Athletics commenced a game of base ball with the Eurekas, at Camden, this afternoon, but, owing to various delays, only four innings were played, the Eureka scoring 8 and the Athletics 5. The game was then called on account of the darkness.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 11.—A fire this morning destroyed J. H. Lunn's box factory, 62 West Sixth street. Loss twenty-thousand dollars, insured for four thousand.

INDIANA.

Union Majority 15,000 Sure.

The Legislature Largely Union.

Eight Union, Three Democratic Congressmen.

Special dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 11, 1866.

Further returns from the State election give the Unionists increased gains. The majority will surely reach fifteen thousand. The Legislature has the largest majority for the Unionists ever given to any party. The Senate only necessary Senators of a two-thirds majority, there being thirty-two out of fifty. We have gained six Senators and probably seven. The lower House stands sixty-three to thirty-seven, a Union gain of three over the last special Legislature.

Governor Brownlow and Horace Maynard started for Tennessee this afternoon.

Judge John Pitcher has resigned the Commission Pleas Judgeship of the Evansville Judicial circuit. He was a Johnson candidate for Congress, and as a reward for his treachery has been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue of the First District.

The election in Tipton county will probably be contested, in one precinct the polls were closed at six o'clock as the law provides, but a few minutes after a train of imported Irish arrived, and the Judges reopened the poll, and voting continued until near eight o'clock.

A Union congratulation will probably be held to-morrow night.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 11.—Official returns are coming in slowly, but show nothing to indicate a change in the general result given in last night's report. The Legislature, from returns received up this time, stands—Senate, Union, 32; Democrats, 18. House, Union, 64; Democrats, 36. The Unionists will certainly have forty majority on joint ballot. Congress, eight Unionists and three Democrats. Washington and, Orth, Unionists, in the Seventh and Eighth Districts, are conceded by both parties.

PENNSYLVANIA.

MERCER COUNTY.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MERCER, October 10.

Twenty-six districts heard from in Mercer county give General Geary 640 majority. Fourteen districts to be heard from will probably make our majority for Geary 750. Finney for Congress will have 450 majority. Everything protalising.

BEAVER COUNTY.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ROCHESTER, Pa., October 11th, 1866.

Beaver county has cast 2,284 votes. Only two townships have not been heard from yet. The latter have been estimated by the vote of 1861, but it is very probable there will be no negain since then. Geary is elected on. J. L.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.—The *Bulletin* says that General Geary's majority will be from 18,000 to 20,000.

The reported action of the President, as published in the *Ledger* of this morning, causes much distrust in mercantile circles.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

Foundering of the Steamer Queen Victoria.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 9.—The steamer James Gray, from Wilmington, N. C., bound to Baltimore, was spoken in the Gulf Stream by the steamer Queen Victoria, from Liverpool, on the 6th, in latitude 36° longitude 76° 30' W. E. Wilson, the chief officer of the Atlantic, boarded and examined the James Gray, and obtained the following particulars relative to the disaster:

The gale commenced on the morning of the 4th, and increased in violence until the night, when it was a regular hurricane, blowing a perfect gale, which swept her fore and aft. In the afternoon the mainmast was carried away, and the mate, while engaged in clearing away the wreck, was washed overboard and drowned. Finding it impossible to save the vessel, the captain and crew abandoned her, and after remaining in the rigging for some time, succeeded in getting on board the Queen Victoria, which was then lying to. The James Gray was left in a sinking condition, and was supposed to have gone down shortly after the boats left her.

The Queen Victoria encountered the gale on the 3d, and on the morning of the 4th the wind blew with terrific violence, and the sea was running mountains high. The vessel was hove to, and the crew were ordered to cast overboard four-teen tons of petroleum, and while doing so two of them exploded, scattering a mass of flames in every direction, but the vessel was not fired. It is ascertained that the rudder head had split, and that the rudder post would soon be gone. At five o'clock the hurricane moderated and sail was made on the vessel. At two o'clock next morning the gale was over, and at seven o'clock on the morning of the 5th saw a large vessel to the windward. She proved to be the North Star from Aspinwall, bound to New York. Signals were immediately made and answered, and at nine o'clock the North Star had reached the schooner, but coming too close became unmanageable, and struck the Queen Victoria heavily. The steamer's stern was split in every direction. Her decks were thrown up, and everything in the vicinity of the hurricane had laid sadly upon her upper works. She then kept off, and sending two officers and a crew of seamen to the schooner, succeeded in getting a sailing vessel, and after several miles off, whether to obtain assistance for her self or to render assistance to the schooner, could not be ascertained. The last seen of either by the schooner was on the latitude 37° 27', longitude 75° 30', and at that time the vessel was under sail and partially gone down.

The steamer Gray, on the day the steamer Hazelton from New York, for Wilmington, was spoken, and a bargain was made to tow the schooner to Hampton Roads. The steamer was seen to leave the schooner, and when everything was in readiness she started, but the hawser got fouled with the propeller, and the steamer proceeded with the schooner without the schooner. On the 8th the steamer Gray passed Cape Henry, and the McGee was towing the vessel for this point.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT.

The Loewenthal Case.

On Monday, J. Loewenthal, charged with immense frauds upon the Government, telegraphed that he had seen the statement in New York *Herald's* dispatch from New Orleans, respecting himself, and would be in Washington on Wednesday, and surrender himself to the proper authorities to answer the charge which it contained. He duly arrived in Washington, and with his counsel, Messrs. Ford and Riddle, appeared at the Pay Department and offered himself for arrest. There being no proof of the charges preferred in dispatches from New Orleans against Mr. Loewenthal, he was informed that there were no grounds upon which he could be arrested, whereupon Mr. L. offered himself to the Chief of Police for arrest, but was told by that officer that he had no information upon which to arrest him, and then placed him under his own recognizances to appear if wanted.

From Mr. L.'s own statement it would appear that he has been fully exonerated by the various charges made against him by the press. Mr. Loewenthal took with him from this city during the latter part of August, checks to the amount of $8,000. By inquiry at the Pay Department this statement is corroborated by the agents as they are known there, $6,000 being all for which checks have been issued for the payment of negro bounties through him. The greater part of these checks were sent to Philadelphia and Fortress Monroe, where the claimants reside. The remainder Mr. L. took with him to New Orleans, under instructions from the Department, as delivered therein, with the exception of $1,000 or $2,000, to the respective claimants, party at his own office and partly at the office of the Freedmen's Bureau. Certificates to this effect can be produced. The $1,000 or $2,000 above mentioned he voluntarily turned over to the Provost Marshal of the Gulf, Capt. Wm. H. Sterling, United States Regular Army, on the day of his arrival at New Orleans, and confirmed, and a grave doubt is thrown over all the charges against him on the face of the many checks thrown around the payment of this number of claims by the Pay Department. In the first place not every check drawn in favor of the many negroes, as appears from Mr. Loewenthal's statement, was cashed. Many of colored bounty, under act of July 28, 1866." A list of these checks is regularly sent to the Assistant Treasurer at New York, and in no case can a check be paid by that officer without proper identification before the officers of the bank or sub-treasury paying them, by two responsible witnesses. Colonel Sears, the officer charged upon Mr. Loewenthal are very improbable.

THE DOOMED MURDERERS.

Gonzales and Pellicer in Their Cells—How They View Their Approaching Fate—Who They Are—Their Execution To-Day, &c., &c.

To-day between the hours of ten and two P. M., Gonzales and Pellicer, sentenced to be hung for the murder of Otero, the Havana theatrical and opera manager, in the streets of Brooklyn, New York, last fall, will suffer the extreme penalty of the law in the yard of the Raymond street jail, in the city in which they committed the bloody deed. We are indebted to the Brooklyn *Eagle* for the following sketch of the lives of these two culprits:

GONZALES.

This prisoner was borne in the city of Madrid in the year 1828, and he is therefore thirty-eight years of age now. His father was a merchant, in somewhat opulent circumstances, who lived at Hacienda, a short distance from the city. At the age of twelve years, Gonzales, after going through the rudimentary branches in a school in the village, was sent to the College of santa Seibel, where he remained for two years, and having graduated, was transferred to the College of Maria Christiana, one of the best colleges in Madrid, where he studied Latin and Greek, but did not make much progress. He had imbibed a taste for music which occupied all his faculties. He remained there for three years and soon after leaving, in defiance of the wishes of his parents, he joined the band of the First Engineer battalion of the Spanish army, and learned successively the clarionette, the cornet and sphecielde. For remainder Mr. Lu took with him to New Orleans, under instructions from the Department, and delivered therein, with the exception of $1,000 or $2,000, to the respective claimants, party at his own office and partly at the office of the Freedmen's Bureau. Certificates to this effect can be produced. The $1,000 or $2,000 above mentioned he voluntarily turned over to the Provost Marshal of the Gulf, Capt. Wm. H. Sterling, United States Regular Army, on the day of his arrival at New Orleans, and confirmed, and a grave doubt is thrown over all the charges against him on the face of the many checks thrown around the payment of this number of claims by the Pay Department. In the first place not every check drawn in favor of the many negroes, as appears from Mr. Loewenthal's statement, was cashed. Many of colored bounty, under act of July 28, 1866." A list of these checks is regularly sent to the Assistant Treasurer at New York, and in no case can a check be paid by that officer without proper identification before the officers of the bank or sub-treasury paying them, by two responsible witnesses. Colonel Sears, the officer charged upon Mr. Loewenthal are very improbable.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The Paris *Kentuckian* states that the Kentucky State Fair, held on Bourbon Fair Grounds, Paris, during last week, in September, was pecuniarily and otherwise a great success. The show of Durham cattle was pronounced the finest ever seen in America.

Bruno Effrey, a notorious burglar and river thief, was shot Wednesday evening while stealing cotton at Pier 13, North river, New York, by Wm. A. Palter, the clerk of the Pier.

Some excitement was occasioned by a rumor that a defalcation has occurred in the Navy Yard Paymaster Department. The report is that Mr. Thompson, clerk in the Clothing Inspection office, has been making improper use of his position. Paymaster Hilton, of the yard, has been detached, and Paymaster Boggs appointed.

A dispatch dated Berlin, September 28th, says: The Eastern question is attracting much attention here as well as in other parts of Europe. The official North-German *Gazette* declares that the European powers are nominally bound to interfere.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Rumors of Cabinet changes are again rife. Seward and Stanton are said to be on the point of retiring, the former to be succeeded by Reverdy Johnson, the latter to Spain, in place of Hale. It is too soon, however, for any such startling to occur.

St. Louis dispatch of yesterday says: Capt. Barlow, Sheriff of Sherman county, arrived yesterday from Fort Bodge, where he saw two white girls named Daye, one seventeen and the other thirteen years of age, who had been rescued from the Kiowa Indians. The girls say that on the 27th of August the Kiowas attacked their home in Northwestern Texas, and killed, scalped and burned their father, themselves, mother and sister, eight years old, made captives, and treated in a cruel and most revolting manner. The mother died on the journey, and the captives were knocked senseless with clubs and repeatedly ravished by the fiends, and were treated in like manner for seven days out of every day. On hearing their condition, the commanding officer at Fort Dodge sent a flag of truce to the chief, effected their ransom, and will send them to their friends in Texas as soon as they can be made ready for the journey. There are still in the Indian camp, the officer sent to arrange their ransom says, two white children, a boy about three years old, and a girl about seven. General Sherman arrived here on the 9th.

The *Tribune* of Leavenworth special gives the following extract from the Helena, Montana, *Republican*: General Sherman's dispatch from Fort Laramie to Gen. Grant was false, and he was criminally negligent of duty in sending it. He knew that the Powder River Indians, united by Indians, who are daily committing the most fearful depredations. For a distance of seventy miles between Powder River and Fort Laramie there is hardly a mile that has not its newly made grave. Wagon trains are attacked, and settlers were killed in all parts. Parties are compelled to fight against much larger number of savages, and none is safe unless he is armed in a train of one hundred or more. The Indians are fully armed with the best rifles, and in their sallies, revolvers and rifles just obtained in the recent massacre at Fort Phil Kearney. Their numbers are daily increasing by the desertion of Sioux from Fort Rego. The Indians know this, and are with redoubled boldness. They are constantly burning of trains and murdering of emigrants, one man was pierced by thirty seven arrows, and his body left to be found by his friends. Three men, descending the Missouri river, were attacked by Indians, and all killed but one, who escaped to tell the tale. Their names are Hobbins, of Maine Wooden, of Minnesota, and A. W. Greene, of Illinois.

The New York *Herald's* Mexican correspondence has the following: General Mejia, the Imperial commander, has moved on Monterey, and has issued a decree declaring that Matamoras, Tampico and Victoria are in a state of siege, and that all persons found in arms against the Empire will be executed. The report has reached Matamoras that Escobedo, who had the principal organized force of the Liberals, had been defeated at Monterey. It was stated that Mejia had with him 12,000 men, and Escobedo's party, as a dernier resort, to satisfy the clergy. He had to restore all the church property, amounting to fifty millions of dollars, confiscated or sold, and dismiss two of his ablest Ministers. The embarrassments of the Imperial regiment of French infantry had been stopped to await information from France, expected by General Castelnau, which would probably be forwarded *en route* to Mexico. A European banker had contracted to loan Maximilian seventeen million dollars. The proclamation of President Johnson, relative to the blockade, was looked upon as an electioneering dodge. An American protectorate is still talked of and desired.

OHIO NEWS ITEMS.

On September 28th, the body of an unknown man was found in the Muskingum river, opposite Harmar. Height, five feet ten inches, light hair, about twenty-five years old; pants and vest of dark cassimere, and white shirt. No coat; cotton shirt. Had on his person a cylinder escapement watch, galvanized, No. 41,252, with a galvanized chain.

The Marietta *Register* says: There was a report in town, a few days since, that Mr. Somerville, the man who some time ago bargained for the wooden factory building on the "point," in Marietta, disappeared from Cincinnati, and had been found below Parkersburg, with his throat cut. There was the body of a man found in the Ohio near Hockingport; but it is said to have been cut by being jumping out of a hay mow upon a fork, which was covered by some hay which he had previously thrown out of the mow, from the loft of the hay barn. Coroner Simmons, producing no serious wound, that his life was at last accounts despaired of.

The Springfield *Republic* says: Mansfield, Ohio, was entered by burglars the other evening while the family were absent for a few months, and two good watches, a Masonic key, and other articles stolen.

Mr. Wesley Donaldson, foreman in the carpenter shop of the Mansfield Machine Works, had his left arm nearly severed at the wrist on Monday morning last by a heavy cutsel dropping on it as he was at work.

Mrs. Fleshman, residing near Woodsfield, Monroe county, was recently dangerously wounded in the left breast, by a pistol shot, by her own little boy who was playing with the weapon.

At Toledo, a few days since, a gentleman named Badbone, while preparing to go out duck shooting, accidentally shot himself in the leg.

On stepping into the boat, the gun went off and shot off three of his toes.

Mr. A. Hamilton and family, residing in Washington, Fulton county, had been on a visit to some friends, fifteen miles north of that place, and on returning on Tuesday last, when near Fairstene, drove the team into a creek to let them drink. In doing so they got into deep water, drowning Mrs. Hamilton and the children, Mr. Hamilton narrowly escaping.

On the 28th ult., a boy named Timothy Trenly, aged 13 years, was accidentally killed by being run over by a hack, at the Fair Grounds near Canal Dover. The substance of the verdict of the Coroner's Jury is, that the boy came to his death through an act intended by a certain degree of carelessness.

Thirty-seven marriage licenses were issued by the Probate Court, at New Philadelphia, during the month of September.

THE Emperor of Austria must have many painful ordeals to go through. On a recent occasion he held an audience at which some three hundred officers, many of them maimed or wounded, were present. And in the midst of the throng there glided a lady in deep mourning, followed by six daughters, all draped in black. The poorest subject who has a petition to hand in may do so by the hands of her name in the book beforehand to have a personal interview with the Emperor of Austria, and many must be the tales and woeful the petitions which are poured into the ears of that grave and careworn man.

ILLINOIS.—An intelligent letter writer to the Boston *Advertiser*, speaks of the prospect in Illinois as follows: The State is already good for 35,000 majority on representative-at-large, with the possibilities as high as 50,000. We shall elect ten of the fourteen representatives by increased majority, and perhaps twelve of them—our chances for carrying the Alton and Fulton county districts being about as three to two for the opposition.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

OHIO.

UNION MAJORITY 45,000.

Gen. Morgan Elected to Congress.

CINCINNATI, October 11.—Returns from forty-five counties give a Union majority of thirty-two thousand seven hundred. The remaining forty-three counties will probably increase the majority to forty-five thousand.

Gen. Morgan, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the Thirteenth District.

BY FOREIGN MAILS.

No Prospect of Peace with Saxony—Empress Carlotta and the Emperor of Austria in Consultation.

NEW YORK, October 11.—The following additional foreign news was received by the Hibernian:

A semi-official journal in Berlin declares that there is no prospect of the conclusion of peace with Saxony until that country gives sure guarantees against the recurrence of those dangers which, at the outbreak of the recent war, menaced both Prussian and Northern Germany.

The Upper House of the Prussian Diet and the Chamber of Deputies have adopted the Government proposal to prorogue until the 12th of November. The Minister of the Interior expressed the desire of the Government that the next session should be short, in order to make way for the convocation of the North German Parliamentary Reichstag.

A dispatch dated Vienna, September 28th, states that the Empress of Mexico has visited the Emperor and Empress at Ischl, a town in Upper Austria. It is said that in those interviews the political complications of Mexico, and also his eventual reinstatement in his rank, title and honors of a magnate of the imperial and royal family of Austria.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, October 11.

THE LEDGER HOAX.

The *Commercial* says the Philadelphia *Ledger's* hoax concerning the President and Congress was sent to the *Ledger* from this city for stock jobbing purposes.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 11.—Two men, supposed to have been engaged in the recent robbery of Adams' Express, were arrested this morning near Seymour. Their names are not given, but they are known residents of Indianapolis. Otherwise, and large sums of money would not have been given. The transportation and means of preparation for the trip, on account of the scarcity of the great bulk. To illustrate, he used in ten days every evening very sensible. The circumstances, Imagine the difficulties of transporting such bulk in small boats increased by the rapidity of the current. Many of the boats can be made collections which will enable pleasure tropical vegetation and past geological ages. After spending a month or so in the upper waters of the Amazon, he returned and joined a war steamer placed at his disposal by the Emperor, the use of which he accepted several months. At no time was he deprived of these facilities without which exploration is difficult. He met with no rudeness from the natives, but found them very hospitable, and in consequence of this devoted all his time to study. These particulars were given by the lecturer in a familiar way, and it was evident that he had no pretensions. If their expedition was not productive of valuable results. Passing to consider the Amazon and its Brazil generally owes its origin to Mr. Thayer, and he provided most liberally the means of carrying it to a successful end. I was allowed to take six assistants who could share the advantages which I had myself. Six volunteered, and a few friends joined, so that when we started, sixteen in all engaged in the scientific exploration of a

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1866.

THE PRESIDENT'S INTENTIONS.

The President is said to have addressed to the Attorney General certain questions, to which, it is also said, a favorable answer is expected, as a step preliminary to an astounding act of usurpation. In his speeches while swinging round the circle, he startled the country by denouncing Congress as an unconstitutional body, and by intimating the purpose of reorganizing in its stead the non-admitted members from the South, and as many others as would act with them, as the only true Congress. Few, however, have been willing to believe that he would dare to carry into execution a scheme so revolutionary. Taking one view of the interrogatories addressed to the Attorney General, they would seem to warrant the belief that the President is really bent on the insane purpose, and that in fact the communication referred to is designed to pave the way before him. It must be confessed that this act of usurpation would comport with the President's steady progress from bad to worse; and it is not, therefore, a forced conclusion that the curtain is about to rise on another scene in the drama that has convulsed our country and made it the peculiar object of interest to the whole world for the last five years.

But there is another view of the case, that the preceding instead of being the preliminary step to an advance, is really to pave the way for a retreat. Mr. STANBERY, the Attorney General, is known to be an able lawyer. He has not an established reputation for doing a dishonest or corrupt thing. While it would be consistent in the President to keep on his course from bad to worse, from worse to villainous, it would not be in accord with the established reputation of the Attorney General to interpret falsely the Constitution and the law so that he might have something like an excuse. Taking this view of the case, the interrogatories amount to a harmless make-shift to which the power of public sentiment has forced the President to resort. That it is the right interpretation, no one can be certain. It presupposes on the part of the President what as yet he has not manifested,—an inclination to recede from a bad purpose and confess himself in the wrong. The answer of the Attorney General will be awaited with special interest.

Should it, however, prove to be a fact that the President is bent on his revolutionary scheme, the people would not falter, but would in a mass spring to the rescue of the Government from the usurper's hands, and make a suitable disposition of him. But he would not find the South supporting him with all its might. It is not to be doubted that the majority of the leading minds in the South would be opposed to the revolutionary idea of the President should he attempt to carry it into execution. They would not be able to discover wherein it would prove a remedy for anything. Already do we hear the voices of not a few of them raised in favor of the Constitutional Amendment as embracing fair and honorable terms of settlement. Of desperate struggles they have had enough, and if the President has calculated for his revolutionary idea the united support of the South, he will find himself mistaken. They will, if he does not, correctly interpret the recent elections.

THE DECISIVE CHARACTER OF THE RESULT.

By thoughtful men and leading journals the result of the elections on Tuesday last, is regarded as entirely decisive as to the future. Congress when it comes together in December, will feel itself fully instructed to stand firm in defense of the line where on the battle was fought—the priciples and policy of the Constitutional Amendment. If that is Radicalism, then we have seen the last of Conservatism. Keeping this line steadily in view, Congress will at all times be sure to find the support of their backs. The solid, sober, deliberate judgment of the people has been declared, and Congress will experience no difficulty in deciding how to act. The great question of restoration is thoroughly understood by the people, who throughout the canvass have been ahead of the politicians. They will keep right ahead, however leaders and politicians turn or falter. They want the country restored—and they intend that the Constitutional Amendment, which was put forth as the terms on which the South might come back, shall be lived up to.

THE BANNER COUNTY.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, relating the scenes at the newspaper offices and political headquarters Tuesday evening, says of the news from Allegheny—the banner county of the State:

"The spirits of the Union men rose, however, when the returns from Allegheny and the other wards in counties came in. 'Republican gain' was the cry! Allegheny had accomplished her splendid duty, inspired by the late Soldiers and Sailors' Convention, and may be considered the banner county of the State. She has cost no labor friends and foes to cool her enemies, think Providence! She feels the imminence of the crisis, and rallies to the support of the people's representatives in Congress in the grandest style! After we heard from Allegheny we felt safe and went on our way rejoicing."

CONGRESS HAS BEEN SUSTAINED.

The people have sustained Congress against the President. The issue was fairly joined,—both invited the popular verdict—neither was unwilling to go to trial. The verdict having been registered the President is bound to submit. But will he? There would be no describing the madness of refusing. This is the Government of the people. The President is notabove them, but can be reached as easily as a private citizen. Let him undertake to resist Congress, as he has threatened, let him invite the conflict whereof we have heard mysterious mutterings, and the President would be made to realize that the people of this country are its masters.

It is now certain that the Republicans will have *a quorum of a full Congress*, and therefore will be able to transact business should the others withdraw.

CAUSE, BAD TREATMENT AND CURE OF SOUTHERN TROUBLES.

"The hair of the dog that bit you" is a prescription for the cure of the bite, which, although not having much but its antiquity to recommend it, is one which many people resort to for relief from the ills which they have brought upon themselves. The political doctors, that have taken in hand to cure the disorders that have spread like a contagion in the Southern portion of our Republic, appear to have, as yet, no other prescription. By a gross perversion of HAHNEMEN'S great central doctrine, *similia similibus curantur*—like cures like—they inculcate passion and sectionalism for the cure of the evils that these have brought upon the unhappy people who have been too long the subjects and victims of their wretched practice. Their press, their politicians, and, to a considerable extent it must be added, their clergy, aggravate and prolong their sufferings, by fomenting anger and stimulating resentment against the North. And not only by this, but by encouraging restiveness and discontent under the losses and privations which are the results of their own action, do these blundering doctors increase and protract the distress of our Southern people.

Negro slavery has been the chief original source of their peculiar troubles. It vitiated all their ideas of labor, associating it with degradation, because it was performed almost exclusively by a degraded class or race. Slavery restricted the application of labor almost entirely to the plain routine employments of agriculture, and made the people dependent, for the products of manufacturing skill and industry, on the North. The same result sprung from the same source, in reference to commerce on the sea, and, to a large extent, also, in mercantile enterprise. The greater and more diffused prosperity of the North, a consequence of these conditions, occasioned much of the envy and jealousy which have disturbed the Southern mind in long past years, and which have so often and so unhappily appeared in the affairs of the General Government.

Difference of interests did not grow out of diversity of climate or any other natural cause, but from the existence of slavery affecting labor, both as to its products and its political relations, and engendering unavoidably a sectionalism that was incompatible with pleasant political connections' with the North where labor was free and honorable and lucrative to the masses of the people. The able up to secede from the North was but the culmination of pernicious sentiments and passions that had their origin in slavery and in nothing else.

And now that slavery has been destroyed in the series of events that was inaugurated for its perpetuity and extension, the leaders of public discontinent in the South, instead of profiting by the lessons of their past condition and present experience, raise new troubles about the negroes—about their treatment, their wages, their labor and their political status. And as they experience difficulties in bringing or keeping the freed negroes to the standard of their wishes, they broach the purpose to get rid of them altogether and to substitute foreign laborers in their room. Not long since the Richmond *Enquirer* said that, if they did not like their condition in the South, they had nothing to do but to change their place of residence. And more recently the *Dispatch* suggested to the planters not to employ them and then they would have to migrate North.

This is the absurd political talk that only keeps the people in a ferment and trouble, by encouraging them both to do wrong and to expect impossibilities. They cannot remove the three of four million of laboring people from among them, and if it were done, it would be utterly ruinous to the owners of the land. The idea of foreign laborers taking the place of the late slaves is preposterous, yet the Southern press is clamorous to have it done. While foreign laborers can have more respect and better pay elsewhere, they will not locate themselves where the degradation of chattel slavery is traditionally attached to labor.

The true and wise prescription for the numerous and heavy ills that the Southern people have brought upon themselves is, to abandon entirely and forever the thought of restoring slavery in any form, or of degrading labor by any means, to give up their sectionalism, which will be easily done when labor, enterprise and intelligence pervade the Southern masses as they do those of the North, and to be content with equal political privileges in the Government, as loyal and peaceful citizens.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONGRESSIONAL VOTE.

The majorities for Congressional candidates are announced as follows by the *Bulletin*, of Wednesday evening: In the First District RANDALL, Dem., 4,681; Second District, C. O'NEIL, U., 3,726; Third District, LEONARD MYERS, U., 1,091; Fourth District, W. D. KELLEY, U., 2,463; Fifth District, C. TAYLOR, U., has 1,008, with Bucks county to hear from, which will probably reduce his majority to 100.

JEREMIAH NICHOLS, Union candidate for State Senator in the First District, is defeated by a majority of 1,249 in favor of General MCCANDLESS, Democrat.

THE influence of General MAHAN in favor of the workingmen's ticket does not appear to have been remarkably great. Looking at the returns it is difficult to discover precisely where it begun and where it left off. The workingmen in Pittsburgh have little need of being taught in their duty by a played-out politician and agitator, be he from Boston or some other place. When they require General MAHAN's services, doubtless they will send for him.

Southern Emigration to Brazil.

Just now the Southern emigration movement to Brazil is receiving a fresh impetus. We notice in our southern exchanges that there are several agents traversing the country before the ex-rebels on the government and condition of Brazil, holding out all sorts of strong inducements to the defenders of the "lost cause" to bid adieu to their native land, and settle in that country. One of the letters says that the government of Brazil is like that of England—a piece of information which the South did not know before, and which we account for by the absence of good common schools within her limits for so many long years. In describing the inhabitants, he says the upper classes are similar to our Southern ladies and gentlemen before the war—generally wealthy. Then come the middle class who are entirely without culture, but for the most part living comfortably. And then of the lower class, who live in filth and idleness. This class, however, is small. Into these three parts he divides the white population of the country.

On the negro question this lecturer was emphatic. He stated that the blacks were officially and socially ignored, wherein, however, he committed a grave error. The negroes of Brazil constitute almost entirely the army of that country, and very many of them hold commissions under the Government officers. The slave population of Brazil is probably no better off than the same class in the United States before the war, but there is a line of demarcation drawn between the slaves and free blacks, the latter even occupying the public lands, being generally well regarded in white circles. The inducement which is at all likely to effect much in the way of Southern emigration to Brazil, is the fact that good forest land may be purchased at twenty cents per acre, and the cost of living is rather cheap.

Some Questions.

MR. EDITOR: Will you please inform a subscriber of yours how the appointments are made by the President, and which hold to the close of the next session, do not then fail if not confirmed by the Senate; and also whether the President has the power to fill the next session any power under the Constitution to fill such by re-appointing the present incumbents or any others—and also if the Act of 1856, does not positively prohibit the payment of any salaries to officials appointed during the recess if the same be not confirmed by the Senate? Is any one cannot answer these queries, any constitutional lawyer please do so?

X.

Vote by States.

The following is taken from advanced sheets of the new volume (IX) of Bancroft's History of the United States:

It had been held under the monarchy that each American colony was as independent of England as the electorate of Hanover; now, therefore, in the confederacy of "the United States of America," each State was to remain an independent sovereign, and the Union was to be no more than an alliance. This theory decided the manner in which Congress should vote. Pennsylvania and Virginia asked, that, in each session, a majority have at least one delegate, the rule should be one for every fifty thousand inhabitants; but the amendment was rejected. Rhode Island and New Jersey, fearing absent and North Carolina divided, Virginia would have allowed one member of Congress to each State for every thirty thousand of its inhabitants, and in this she was supported by Silas Adams; but Hamilton's colleagues in Massachusetts against it, and Virginia was left alone. North Carolina, therefore, gave up the vote of being equally divided. Virginia next desired that the representation for each State should be proportioned to the amount of taxes in the public treasury; here again she was supported by John Adams, but was opposed by every other New England State, North Carolina and Massachusetts. At last, with only one State divided and no negative given to the Empire of Virginia, an equal vote in Congress was acknowledged to belong to each sovereign State, though the number of delegates to cast the vote might be not less than two nor more than seven for each State. The result of this inequality unbalanced the evil and forbodied anarchy; while each State had one vote, "great and very interesting questions" were to be decided only by the concurrence of nine States. If the advice of Samuel Adams had been listened to, the vote of three States would have had to be unanimous, unless they represented a majority of the people of all the States. For the testing of the important question of ratification, an affirmative vote of seven States was required. In other words, in the one case the assent of two thirds, in the other of a majority of all the thirteen States, was needed, the absence of any State having the force of a negative vote.

JOHN CURRAN'S A SOCIAL PROBLEM.—The great Irish Orator Curran into California gives rise to the idea among the people of that State that the next social problem will be the status of the Chinese in the United States. A San Francisco gentleman, writes to a Boston paper: "In a few months or years he will cross the Rocky Mountains and begin to fill up the Valley of the Mississippi. As soon as the Pacific Railroad is completed the path will be open to him. Millions can still be accommodated in the States of the Pacific coast. On the 1st of January, 1867, the Colorado, a pioneer of a new line between San Francisco and China, will commence her trips, and every arrival will bring from a thousand to fifteen hundred to that land of the lotus and the bread fruit. Already the question of contracting with Chinese companies to import from one to two hundred to cultivate the cotton fields of the South for a term of years at a much cheaper rate than negro labor can be obtained. Soon the Irish will be between the Chinaman and the negro will commence."

"CAN we not—since, while the power of the world is with men, the influence lies with women—can we not bring up our girls more usefully and less showily—less dependant on luxury and wealth? Can we not teach them that the highest object that to labor is a higher thing than merely to enjoy; that even enjoyment itself is never so sweet as when it has been earned? Can we not put into their minds, whatever be their station, principles of truth, simplicity and self-help, helpfulness, hatred of waste, and, these being firmly rooted, trust to their becoming up in whatever destiny this young maiden may be called to?"—*Miss Mulock.*

A YOUNG girl in Greenock, England, recently fell a distance of eighteen feet, and thoroughly dislocated her neck. A surgeon was called, who pulled gradually and strongly on her head until the parts suddenly came to their natural position, and after a minute or two the regular breathing was established. The child is now as well as ever. We understand that a similar case occurred in New York, a few years ago, the operation being performed some days after the accident occurred.

THE COINAGE ASSOCIATION.—The French, Italian, Swiss and Belgic Governments having decided to make their gold and silver coins alike in weight, fineness and denomination, Mr. Linck Wite, our Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, thinks that it would be of advantage to the United States to endeavor to assimilate our coins to those of the European nations named. He believes that the standard is the same in each case own, and he says all that remains is "to harmonize the coin in order to produce a reciprocal circulation."

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says that "an effort will be made in New York, in the course of a few days to start a movement in aid of the inhabitants of India who are suffering from famine. Some of the clergy have already been in consultation on the subject, but it is objected that no steps have been taken as yet in England, the mother country, to extent relief."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

By the annual report of the New York City Board of Education, it appears that in the great metropolis there are 210,955 scholars attending the schools under its control, an increase of 12,674 over the previous year. The Free College students number 500.

In a case lately tried before Chief Justice Hardy, of Mississippi, the civil rights bill was declared to be unconstitutional. This decision will practically suspend the operation of that enactment in Mississippi until a final decision upon the matter shall have been rendered by the United States Supreme Court.

In the little town of Kinderhook, lying just back of the Hudson river and about thirty miles from Albany, N. Y., the inhabitants are in a terrible state of excitement over a haunted mill. The inhabitants of the place go about with uplifted hands, and horror expressed in their countenances at the "didos" cut up by "the witch of the mill," as they call the strange apparition. Monday the witch is said to have exhibited herself running along the eaves, mounting the cupola, throwing bricks, stove pipe, plank and everything else imaginable at passers by. Some saver that the mill machinery was in full operation on the night in question, and the building illuminated. The people of Kinderhook don't go out after dark any more.

Among the lost passengers of the "Evening Star," which foundered at sea on the 3d, in a hurricane, while *en route* for New Orleans, were ninety-seven young girls from fifteen to twenty-one years old, who were engaged by the matrons of sundry New Orleans *maisons de joie* to take the establishments at their establishments during the winter. As to the real names of the poor creatures little information is gleaned, as from the earliest days of their entrance upon their career of sorrow, they had cast them aside and substituted in their stead the inevitable *nom de guerre*.

The Seventh Regiment New York State National Guards, Colonel Emerson Clarke, will visit the Paris Exposition in the Spring of 1867. A steamer has been chartered to carry them to Havre. They will remain in Paris two weeks, London two weeks, and then return home, via Southampton. The total cost of the trip is estimated at $300,000. While the French Government has not extended an official invitation to the regiment to visit Paris, it has been ascertained from high official sources that the visit will be acceptable to the authorities.

The Canadian Fenian excitement has almost entirely died out. Rifles are again thrown aside and pens taken up by the young men, no brush with the Fenians, this fall at least, being now looked for.

The plan of the Arlington National Cemetery, in Virginia, has already been prepared, and the work is to be commenced in a short time. It will stand on top of the huge vault which contains the remains of two thousand one hundred and eleven of our heroic dead, gathered from the Virginia soil.

A German named Peter Wellman was shot in the Eastern Cemetery at Louisville, Kentucky, while engaged in robbing a new grave of its occupant. His wounds are not dangerous.

The London *Times* says the French army is to be entirely reorganized. The term of service will be extended from seven to ten years—six under the colors and four in reserve. It is calculated that this will give an effective force, when required of quite nine hundred thousand men—some say nearly a million—and it is supposed that would suffice, even if the Eastern question should continue seriously and for the last time, within two years.

A bridge, twenty-two miles long and two hundred and fourteen feet wide, to cost eight millions of dollars, is talked of at Dover, England.

The owners of the railroad line of steamers, an opposition line of thirteen boats, together with the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, and the Towboat Company at Saint Louis, have made a common schedule of freight on the Mississippi to avoid the business of cutting each other. Four to New Orleans is sixty cents per barrel, and other freight in proportion. Before this arrangement, boats were carrying flour at twenty-five cents per barrel.

Three men are to be executed in New York during the present month—Gonzales and Pelligrer, convicted of the murder of the Cubian, Secor Otero, some months ago, are to suffer the death penalty on Friday next, the 12th inst., and Frank Ferens, the Portuguese who murdered his wife, is to suffer the death penalty on the 19th inst.

PERSONAL.

—General Sanka Ana travels about New York dressed in full Mexican Generalship, with a dozen gold medals dangling on his breast. Evidently he considers he needs its achievements in 1848 when he drove the French from his land.

—The King of Italy inscribes upon the coin of his realm not "Victor Emanuel by the grace of God King of Italy," thus reiterating the threadbare claim that kingship is conferred upon the "divine rights" origin, but he writes "Victor Emanuel by the grace of God, and the will of the people," thus recognizing the "civil contract" and that he holds his power from the people.

—The Hon. John T. Hoffman, who has been nominated by the Copperheads for Governor of New York, is a young man, for several years Recorder, and now Mayor of New York, of very moderate abilities, and with no reputation of importance outside of municipal politics. He has nothing more than the record of a Copperhead local politician of "the ring" of Tammany Hall.

—Major General George H. Thomas, the distinguished soldier, who had so nobly borne up in fighting, and who had fought hardly for the feeling of the Southern people, does not hesitate in private conversation, as we learn from the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, to express his sentiments regarding the political situation. He is opposed to the admission of Southern members of Congress until the late rebellious States adopt the Constitutional Amendment, and elect those only who are true loyal men. In this he is with his great Commander-in-Chief, General Grant.

—The Hon. John Tyndue, who has just been beaten for Congress, in Indiana, by Gen. Orth, the Union candidate, remarked a day or two before the election that he had "never read the Constitution, from the fact that he wanted to go to Washington with unbiassed opinions."

—Mr. Lyne, better known as "Father Ignatius," is again the staple of talk in England. The *Church Review* announces that it is his intention "shortly to set at rest all speculations about the present position of himself and his order, and their relations to the Archbishop of Canterbury, by publishing a full and partiemlar history of the whole.

—Hon. James W. Wall, once a United States Senator from New Jersey, and who was treacherated during the war in Fort Lafayette for treasonable sentiments uttered by him, was standing, on the night of the late election, in front of the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. On learning the result of the contest in this State, he remarked to several friends who stood near him: "Gentlemen, it is all up with us in New Jersey; Pennsylvania has settled the case."

—The health of the Emperor Napoleon agitates the public mind of France to the highest degree, for there are the most intricate questions dependent on him alone for settlement. He has gone to Biarritz to seek for physical strength—and there are hopes of his speedy recovery, although the Emperor is in no present danger' yet his medical advisers recommend prudence' and warn him against the serious consequences of any departure from their injunctions. Should any sinister event remove the Emperor, or shaken his rare activity, many European questions will be likely to receive a solution different from that he might wish to give them.

—John Bright delivered a soul-stirring oration on English Reform at Lancaster, on the 9th ult. He insisted on widening the bounds of its and making more stable the foundations of English freedom, and claimed the elective franchise for the five million non-voters of Brittany.

—Laura Keene has gained a victory over Stewart, the manager of the Winter Garden Theater, in New York, by an injunction. "Our American Cousin," which that lady owns, without her consent. Judge Jones, of the Superior Court, awarded her a verdict of $2,116 damages.

—John C. Braine, a notorious ex-rebel officer of chesapeake notoriety, and who is now under arrest in New York, it has been discovered is the founder of the Knights of Arabia. The objects of the society are to form a country and possess a country not named, and cultivate the soil as the property of the participants in its invasion. Cuba is undoubtedly the country in question. The organization is in full blast in that country.

—"Old Abe," the best jockey in the United States, has been permanently engaged by Leonard W. Jerome, Esq., for the new race track of the New York Jockey Club, at Fordham. "Old Abe" rode races thirty-five years ago in New Orleans, for the late President Taylor. He was then a slave, nobody knows his last name, if he has any, and his age is equally obscure.

—C. G. Flint, who, six years ago, was editor of the *Cincinnati Democrat*, is the gentleman who lately committed some delicalions in the pay department of the navy at Norfolk, Va., where he was editing a paper called the *Old Dominion*, Information now reaches New York that Flint took passage in the Moravian, at Quebec, for Europe, on the 29th ultimo, under the assumed name of Blanchard, which was the maiden name of his wife. A message over the Atlantic cable, with a description of his appearance, has been sent to Liverpool by the authorities, directing the police to hold him until a requisition can be sent for him.

—Mr. Leonard W. Jerome has purchased the celebrated race horse Kentucky, for the sum of $40,000. Kentucky will be withdrawn from the turf and will be kept for the purpose of breeding. The American Jockey Club and their friends will have a gala day at Fordham Park on the 13th of November. All manner of races will be indulged in, and all sorts of horses, from the blooded racer to the hack horse, will that day show their points.

TAKING HER AT HER WORD.—The late Rev. Dr. Wightman, of Kiarkmaboe, was a simple-minded clergyman of the old school. When a young man he paid his addresses to a lady in the parish, and his suit was accepted on the condition that it met the approval of the lady's mother. Accordingly, the doctor waited upon the matron, and, stating his case, the good woman, delighted at the proposal, passed the usual Scottish compliment, "Deed, doctor, you're far-owre gaid for our lanes. I'm sure she's no guid eno' for ye." "Well, weel," was the rejoinder, "ye ken best, so we'll say nae mair about it." No more was said, and the social intercourse of the parties continued on the same footing as before. About forty years after, Dr. Wightman died a bachelor, and the lady an old maid.

Theatrical and Musical Gossip.

Robert Heller has just concluded a successful engagement in Philadelphia.

At the Broadway Theater, New York, John E. Owens has just repeated his previous triumphs in *Solon Shingle*. The *Herald* tries to praise him but simply talks fulsome and ungrammatical nonsense. It takes a great reputation to stand eulogy from the green and uncouth critics of that enterprising sheet.

Daniel E. Bandmann, the Teutonic humbug of the period, is playing in Philadelphia. The encouragement given him by a few Hebraian maniacs will never persuade the public he is an actor.

The most unctious and accomplished of Shakesperian comedians, Mr. Hackett, is doing *Falstaff*, in "The First Part of Henry the Fourth," at the Walnut Street Theater, Philadelphia.

The Olympic, New Orleans, opened on the 27th ult., under the management of Mrs. "Charles Howard" Watkins. We should think Mr. Watkins would object to this. When a woman names for the second time she should drop the name of her first husband. It must make the subsequent one feel as if he was in partnership with a ghost. Among the pieces produced at the Olympic on the opening night was a farce, in which the characters had given them the most idiotic names we ever saw.

Emilie Melville, a charming young actress and vocalist, who would make money if she would travel by herself, plays this week at Leavenworth.

Felix Vincent and Miss Mollie Williams were at latest dates doing "East Lynne," in Decatur, Illinois.

Edwin Booth is at the Boston Theater, and Kate Reignolds at the Museum of the same artistic and appreciative "Hub."

Politics are damaging the interests of the show folks in Philadelpkia. All the Theaters there are doing poorly.

Vestvali disclaims Hebraic birth and faith. She advertises that she is a Protestant.

Mr. J. W. Wallack is at the Rochester Opera House. He is supported by an unusually good stock company.

At Tweddle Hall, Albany, the Balslay family of acrobats are announced to appear. It was from the same place that Lyman Tremain made his famous somersault in 1861.

A correspondent of the New York *Clipper* says that Mr. James E. Murdoch made a speech at Mozart Hall, Cincinnati, on Monday evening, and that its "tenor" was Republican. What were its baritone and bassо profundo?

Charlotte Thompson is at the St. Louis Opera House, where she will be followed by L. P. Barrett.

Edwin Adams goes from Philadelphia to Indianapolis.

Only think of a lively female starring under the name of Maude St. Leon Carner. This is worse than the "Carolina Wilhelmina Amelia Skeggs" of the "Vicar of Wakefield."

An exchange calls "The Black Crook," a piece now playing at Niblo's, in New York, a "leg" piece. Well, can't a piece run on legs?

George Jordan, he who, upon every occasion during his stay in England, has reviled his own countrymen in the North and openly avowed himself a secessionist of the deepest dye, closes his engagement in London on the 21st inst., and takes the first steamer for New York. He will arrive in the latter city in November, and his arrangements have already been settled for his fulfilling an engagement of three to six weeks at the Olympic with manager Grover. It is thought that he will meet with a severe reception.

About Oysters.

At the late meeting of the British Association, Mr. F. Buckland read a paper on oyster cultivation. The author began by explaining that it was difficult to give, in a few minutes, the result of a whole year's information. He would confine his remarks principally to the history of the living spat of the oyster, the chemical analysis of the meat and the mother liquor of the oyster, to the adhesion of the various substances to which the spat adhere, and also to the marketable value of the oysters as tested by weight. He then proceeded to describe in exceedingly interesting action and movements displayed by the young oyster when first emitted from its mother's shell. What gave the reason why they sometimes float about for three days on the water, and at other times sink to the bottom, the use to which the young oyster places its cilliæ, expressed in the Lord Mayor's Language, "how it dropped off, but were absorbed after the young oyster had done it." He then exhibited a great variety of substances, to which the young oysters seemed to have a natural preference for adhering. Among these were rough stones, such as a "plague piece" to which an oyster had affixed itself, an oyster shell presented to him by Sir Walter Trevelyan, and a shell on which no less than three oysters had taken up their position, and, to use the old-fashioned wine or spirit bottles, from which Mr. Buckland had drunk, presented by Sir William Wallace. He (Mr. Buckland) considered the result of the chemical analysis which he had instituted in conjunction with A. Pyman Farmer, Esq., giving the actual value of the oyster, to be substantial also the fatty matter. The results obtained showed the phosphates were more important in the composition of the meat of the oyster than any other of the ingredients, and lobster meat great practical benefit in invalids and in sea-sickness. He also gave practical deductions as to choice of proper places where oysters could be laid down, and with no reputations of copperas of those phosphates. He then described the process of the growth of the oyster shell, and detailed the manner in which the pearl was formed in the shell from the mother liquor, the nucleus of which was the little oysters which subsided, to form their shell inside the mother shell. His observations enabled him to come to the conclusion as to the possible way in which the young oyster was destroyed by the whelks, articles, which had been enabled to collect samples of oysters from almost every part of the United Kingdom. There had been already we got and he had given a table showing the relative value containing a specimen from each. The Duke of Buccleuch, at Dalkeith, had a good collection of proposed oyster beds of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. He stated that he was still suffering on the Solway, and also on the Herne Bay, and he was happy to be able to state that the English system of oyster culture had been successfully carried out in a creek near Hexam, not far from Portsmouth, and that the Earl of Derby had the benefit of the experiments himself, he could not help congratulating the managers upon the success of their labors. Belgium, France, England and Spain would be well represented, and that her self-suffering on the Solway

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THE STRANGER ON THE SILL.

BY T. BUCHANAN READ.

He wears broad folds of wheat and corn,
In the lowland he sows a scanty sheaf;
The peach trees lean against the wall,
And the woodbine spices the casement hall;
There is the chair, and the stool at my door,
I can smell the fresh pine from the floor;
And see the broad sycamore's mournful sash;
And hear the cricket's evening full proof—
But the stranger's face is veiled from me,
His presence is a pain to the heart.

There is the orchard—the very trees,
Where my childhood knew long hours of ease,
And watched the shadowy moments run,
Till my life had lost but little more shade than sun.
The swing from the bough now sweeps the air,
But the stranger's children are swinging there.

There bubbles the shady spring below,
With its hollow brook where the lambs grow;
I was there I found the nest in the lime,
And watched the minnows poise and skim,
And saw the robin take his wife—
But the stranger's bucket is at the spring.

Oh! ye who daily cross the sill,
Step lightly, for I love it still;
And sweep you round the old barn eaves,
Then think what countless harvest sheaves
Have passed with in the sacred door
To gladden eyes that are no more.

Deal kindly with those orchard trees,
And when your children crowd your knees,
Their sweetest fruit shall they inherit,
As if old memories still leave the swing;
Or—if this spirit-voice be idle—
And in a sweet reverence hold the spring.

The barn, the trees, the brook, the birds,
The meadows with their lowing herds,
The wheat-sea on the eastern wall—
My heart still feeds them from afar;
To strangers on my native sill,
Step lightly, for I love it still.

KEEPING UP APPEARANCES.

A Story Heard in Prison.

I was brought up a weaver, as my father was before me. I was a good hand at my trade, and I worked steadily at it. When about twenty-four years of age I married a girl who was also a weaver. She was quiet, amiable, and industrious, and made me an excellent wife. We soon had a family, but as we were in constant and good work we not only contrived to keep the wolf from the door, but lived in comfort and respectability as well.

When I was about thirty-five years of age the head partner said, "We have always been much satisfied with your behavior, and now we are going to advance you. The under foreman in our receiving room is going to leave us, and you may have his appointment if you like."

I was overjoyed at the offer, and two days afterwards I entered on my duties. They were very light, and consisted principally in receiving the work brought home by the weavers, examining it to see that it was properly done, and giving out the bobbins for fresh work. Times were now very flourishing with us, and we earned sufficient to give our children an education. My employers were perfectly satisfied with me, and I worked on soberly and honestly.

After I had been seven years under-foreman, the foreman one day died suddenly; and I was most anxious to know who was to succeed him, as he had been a very good friend to me, and we had worked on very amicably together. My doubts at last terminated in a very satisfactory manner. The head partner sent for me one morning, and told me the firm were so pleased with my steady behavior, that they had determined to offer me the situation of foreman, with a salary of two hundred a year, to be paid quarterly. I thanked the head of the firm most gratefully for his kindness, and assured him that every effort should be made on my part to give him satisfaction.

"Of that I am assured, Mr. C.," he said, (it was the first time he had called me "Mister," and it was not a little flattering to hy it); "you can now enter upon your duties as soon as you please."

When, in the evening, I told my wife of our good fortune, she was completely overwhelmed by it, and for some time could hardly realize it; but when I told her that the head partner had called me "Mr. C.," she was even more pleased at that than I had been myself.

"And why should you not be called Mr. C.?" she said. "I am sure you would make as good a gentleman as the best of them."

"Fair and softly, my dear," said I. "Let us first feel our feet, and then we will talk of that afterwards."

My duties were not more severe than formerly, but far more responsible; for I was entrusted with considerable sums of money to pay the workmen. Once a week my books were audited by the firm, and I was frequently complimented, not only on my exactitude, but also, as I was a good penman, on the neat manner in which they were kept.

Although my income was now two hundred a year, it had not increased much in reality, for it had been suggested to me that, now I was in a situation of trust and responsibility, it was hardly just that I should allow my wife to drudge like a common weaver. I, therefore, had decided to continued to live on quietly enough; but we spent, I am sorry to say, somewhat more than our income, though not to such an extent as to cause any uneasiness. I, however, was obliged to apply to a loan office for assistance, which I had no difficulty in obtaining; and as I contrived to pay up the interest, the affair gave me very little trouble.

I have told you the commencement of our misfortunes, I will now tell you how gentility ended. My wife's love of dress increased, and with our expenditures, but our income remained the same. At last my wife confided to me that the clerk on the first floor had begun to show great attention to Charlotte, our eldest daughter, and she had every reason to believe it would end in an offer. His family, she said, were very respectable; and it would be an excellent match; and she considered the best thing we could do would be to get acquainted with them. I told her we must be careful what we did. I had no objections to making the acquaintance of the young fellow's family; but we must be careful not to increase our expenditure, as I had great difficulty in keeping up the payment of the interest of the money I had borrowed from the loan office.

"My dear," said my wife, "you talk nonsense you talk. How is it possible we can mix with people in a better position of life than ourselves and spend no more than we do now?"

"How much money should you want?" I inquired.

"I do not exactly know. I must get the girl some new dresses, and we must buy a few things. You know, after all," she said, "what if he marries Charlotte, you will not be at the expense of maintaining her; so, in the long run, it will be no loss."

I gave in to her plan, and I applied at the loan office for more money, but to my great annoyance I experienced this time considerable difficulty. However, I got the money at last, and my wife bought Charlotte some new things; and we got intimate with the clerk's family, who appeared very genteel people, and took to us immensely. We visited each other's houses occasionally, and at last the young fellow proposed for Charlotte.

Everything, with the exception of my increasing debts, went on flourishingly. On one occasion, we went to a dinner party at the house of the clerk's grandfather, an old solicitor, for the purpose of introducing Charlotte to him. My wife, as we were preparing to leave home, appeared very nervous, and after fidgeting about for some time, said:

"The old gentleman is a very sharp fellow, my dear. Take care you do not let anything fall that will show that we were at one time only in a humble line of business, as we are far higher folk than you suppose."

"I do not wish to speak about family matters at all," I said; "at any rate, you need not be afraid of me. But what makes you think they believe we are better off than we are?"

"Well, my dear," said my wife, coloring slightly, "I don't know how it occurred, but they all believe you are likely to be taken into the house as a partner."

I was exceedingly angry when I heard this, and I inquired what my wife from what source such an infamous falsehood proceeded?

She replied that she did not know; but inquired me so strenuously, and at the same time with so guilty a look on her countenance, that, in case it were mentioned, I would not contradict it, that I fully perceived it was a piece of boasting of her own. I scolded her severely on the matter, and told her it were spoken of, I should certainly contradict it. Fortunately nothing on the subject was mentioned during the evening, and although it was a source of quarrel between me and my wife for some days afterward, the affair at last died away.

We had now to invite the old solicitor and the family to dine with us; but before the day arrived, I found my wife had got considerably into debt in the neighborhood, and I was again obliged to apply to the loan office for assistance. The secretary told me they would consider my application and let me know the result; and in a few days I help decision came. It was not only that they refused to advance me any more money, but that when my outstanding bills were due, they would certainly press for the full amounts.

This news came like a clap of thunder on me. What to do I knew not, or where to find the money. To add to my sorrow, six months' rent was owing on the house, and the landlord was pressing for it. However I shut my eyes to the circumstance for the moment, resolving that as soon as the dinner party should be over, I would turn over a new leaf and insist on far greater economy being practised in the house.

The day arrived for the dinner party, for which my wife had made great preparations. Beyond a doubt the house, I think the opportunity of requesting her to be as moderate in all this as she could, and was on the point of leaving her, when a knock was heard at the door, and a broker's man entered with a distringas for the rent for the six months' rent. I was perfectly aghast when he told me his errand; but I was powerless, I had not twenty shillings in the house, and it wanted a month before my next quarter's salary would be due. I had no alternative put to leave him in possession; and with a heavy heart I proceeded to business.

I got on as best I could till the time arrived when I was accustomed to make my dinner. Being to dine at home that day, I went to a neighboring house to lunch. As I was seated at the table, the gloomy aspect of my affairs came before me, and my eyes filled with tears. Ashamed of my low spirits, and seeing the necessity of my pulling myself, I called for a glass of spirits and water, although ordinarily a most sober man. As I drank at one time only half the glass, I began to think in what way I could retrieve myself. But one way presented itself to my mind, and that was a most right retrenchment. This I firmly resolved on practising, even against any opposition on the part of my wife; but still the disagreeable fact presented itself to my mind, that a broker's man was in possession, and that the same day we were getting ready for a grand dinner party. Something must be done, but what? To brighten up my thoughts, I called for another glass of spirits and water. As I drank it, it came to my mind that a considerable sum of money was at that moment in my possession, but it was my employers'. Why could I not *borrow* some without their knowing it? If I could pay out the broker's man, I should redeem to a certain extent my credit. To-morrow, I argued, I will sell off everything, and replace the amount. The sale of my furniture would be enough for that, and the payment of the money I owed to the loan office as well. The idea then occurred to me that my wife might object to me, but I silently and solemnly swore that no persuasions of hers should induce me to alter my determination.

I now returned to the house of business. There was a considerable sum in the till, of which I kept the key—more than one hundred and fifty pounds. I took from it, trembling the while like a leaf, the money I required, and not a shilling more, and shortly afterwards, pleading a violent headache, I left the house and paid out the broker, to the great joy of my wife.

The dinner passed off in a most satisfactory manner, although perhaps it appeared to me so to me than it really was from the quantity of wine I was obliged to drink to drown the thought of the action I had committed. The next morning I arose with a severe headache, and my wife was so overcome with her exertions the day before that I left her in bed when I went to business. However, I argued, it matter little; this day would be the last Sunday, and then I should have ample time and opportunity to express my determination to my wife, for I was fully resolved I would sell off a stock of furniture we possessed, and enter some cheap, ready furnished lodgings nearer to the house of business. On the Sunday I told my wife the resolution I had come to, and a terrible scene we had of it. She accused me of gross cruelty and meanness. She told me I might at least have waited till the wedding was over; and then she would have offered no objection. Many times I was on the point of telling her of the desperate action I had committed, for I would not acknowledge to myself it was a dishonest one, although I should have considered it infamous in another. Charlotte at last came to my wife's aid, and her tears quite subdued my courage. As the license for her marriage had already been obtained, I at last gave way, and it was understood between us that as soon as the marriage came off, which was to take place in a fortnight, my plan would be adopted.

One morning in the next week I received a message from the firm to attend at the City House of business on some alteration in my duties. I immediately suspected there was some change to be made in the manner of paying the weavers, which had already been hinted at twice or thrice, and that any accounts would be audited on the next Saturday, the last in the month. When I arrived there was no one in the counting-house, and on the desk was a new blank cheque-book. The devil prompted me, and I neatly abstracted from it a blank cheque and put it in my pocket. When I saw the head partner he received me very coolly, told me that on the next Saturday my books were to be examined, and a new system was to be adopted. I promised everything should be in readiness, and left him.

I was now desperate, and resolved on forging my employers' name to a cheque for one hundred pounds; but when I took the pen in my hand, I lost all courage. Still I argued, it must be done, and I went to, the public house, and after drinking two glasses of gin-and-water, I had sufficient nerve to commit the forgery.

But now how was I to get the check cashed? At last I remembered that my daughter's suitor was to call in the evening, and I resolved to make him my tool. When I arrived at home I again applied to the bottle for courage, and as he was leaving the house I told him I should be obliged to him if he would get a check cashed for me at the London and County Bank the next day, and bring me the money in the evening. He readily promised to do so, and kept his word. As I drank off the money he was accustomed to take, I observed to him that I was about to retire from business, and intended shortly to marry Charlotte, which he appeared to hear with great delight. I then told him that I had a check for a hundred pounds to get cashed, and that I would feel much obliged if he would get it done for me. He said he would with pleasure, and I gave him the check

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CITY MATTERS.

Allegheny City Councils.

A stated meeting of the Select and Common Councils of Allegheny City was held last evening.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Present, Messrs. Brown, Campbell, English, Fullmanbur, Hanna, Hackenberg, Ingham, Megraw, Wm. Miller, McNeil, McDonald, Reed, Riddle, Walter and President Benney.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Campbell presented a petition from owners of property abutting on Second alley, Third Ward, in relation to the paving of said alley, which was read and referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. Hanna presented the report of the Committee on Markets. The report recommended the adoption of the plans and estimate for the location of the proposed new market building in the First Ward Square, prepared by Messrs. Barr and Moser. The plan is similar to the market house already erected, and the cost will be the same. The report also embraced the monthly statements of the Weighmasters and Clerk of Markets, as follows:

John S. Edgar, Diamond Scales..... $270 61
Wm. F. Anderson, Second Ward Scales..... 386 75
Duncan Dalzell, Clerk of Markets..... 1,001 15

Total receipts..... $1,659 94

The report was accepted, and the plan prepared by Messrs. Barr & Moser for the new market house was adopted after some discussion, during which Mr. Hanna stated that it was proposed to proceed with the improvement during the next summer.

Mr. Ingham offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ordinances be and they are hereby instructed to have an ordinance drawn up and reported at next meeting, compelling drivers and conductors of street cars to stop and let the fire apparatus pass while going to fires.

Mr. Fullmanbur offered a resolution, instructing the Mayor to enforce the ordinance against permitting railroad cars to block up street crossings. Adopted.

On motion, adjourned.

SELECT COUNCIL.—Present: Messrs. Hall, Hockstein, Irwin, Myler, Patterson, J. H. Smith, C. C. Smith, D. Smith, Wm. Smith, Thomas and President McBrier.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Myler presented a petition from citizens residing on River avenue, between Anderson's ferry and the Railroad Bridge, asking to have the sidewalk widened two feet. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Myler also presented a petition from residents of Allegheny city and Reserve township, asking for the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That so much of a resolution entitled "A resolution to open two streets," passed July 9th, 1866, which provides for the opening of a street forty feet wide from the junction of Fleming and Fairmount streets, about six hundred and twenty feet, and provides for the appointment of viewers to view and assess damages and benefits, be the same is hereby repealed.

The resolution was read and referred to Committee on Streets, to report at next meeting.

Mr. Wm. Smith presented an ordinance for the grading of North Canal street, which was adopted.

Mr. A. D. Smith, from the Finance Committee, submitted the report of Mr. Frank C. Hoffer, certifying the bills for September on the several appropriations, as follows:

Appropriation No. 3		$ 881 62
"	4	2,409 21
"	5	50 00
"	6	30 46
"	11	1,902 57
"	13	1,200 00
Total bills for September		$ 6,985 26
Previously reported		180,794 01
Total to date		187,780 74
Warrants outstanding		180 70

The report was accepted and the Controller authorized to certify warrants for the bills as reported.

Mr. J. B. Smith presented the report of the Street Committee, which recommended the grading of Green alley and opening of Monterey street. The report was accepted and the resolutions adopted.

Mr. A. D. Smith presented the report of the Finance Committee, with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the city tax, amounting to four (4) mills upon every dollar, on the $2,07,80 assessed for the year 1866, to William Burgoyne, on property taken for the opening of Monterey street, being the same is hereby reconfirmed and abated.

Resolved, That the payment of three coupons due January 1st, 1866, alleged to be in the possession of W. W. Young, is hereby refused, as said coupons would have been paid at that time had same been presented at the authorized place in Philadelphia at the time they were due, the city having placed money therefor, as formerly for that purpose.

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be and they are hereby authorized and instructed to re-estimate a temporary loan to the amount of $ 14,000 00 and certificates therefor, Nos. 1 to No. 5, $5,000; No. 9, $1,000; No. 11, $3,000, and No. 12, $4,000.

The report was accepted, and resolutions adopted.

Mr. Thomas presented the report of the Committee on Water, with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Water Works be and he is hereby authorized to lay a six inch water pipe on Avery and Third streets, from West to Middle streets; and on Jefferson street, from Beaver street to a point 60 feet north of the alley between Avery and Chamberlain's alley, the work to be completed as soon as possible.

The report was accepted and the resolution adopted.

On motion, the resolution passed at the September meeting, relative to laying water pipes on West Ingham street, was reconsidered.

Mr. Hall then moved that the matter be referred to the Water Committee, with instructions to report whether it would not be sufficient to lay pipes on only a portion of said streets. Accepted.

Mr. Thomas offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose to discharge the Gen. Grant Fire Company and organize a new company.

The resolution gave rise to an animated discussion, during which it was asserted that the horses of the company had been abused by reckless driving, and that the members had acted in an unorganized manner on different occasions. It was also alleged that the company had taken fifty dollars from the Republican County Executive Committee, and refuse to turn out at the demonstration on the 20th ult., and afterwards refused to pay it back, but declined to refund the money. A similar appropriation for fireworks had been taken in the same manner. It was also alleged that the members of the company had prepared an outline of General Geary's speech, and intended to burn, with a view of causing reproach upon that gallant soldier. It was further alleged that the company was under the control of unprincipled men, who were unfit for the positions, and who refused to obey the Committee on Engines. The gentlemen in reply the charges explained that they were not prompted to do so on political grounds, but only out of regard to the interests of the city.

The resolution was read three times and passed, yeas, 7; nays, 4. Councilmen Donaldson and Riddle voted in the subject to a special committee to investigate the charges as to the causes which gave rise to the resolution.

A resolution, passed in Common Council at September meeting, authorizing the Controller not to certify any warrants for the fencing and improving of the common grounds outside the Diamond, in Allegheny, was non-concurred in.

Council then adjourned.

LITTLE GIRL SERIOUSLY BURNED.—A little girl named Wertner, whose parents reside in Carson street, in Birmingham, was seriously burned on Wednesday by her clothing taking fire. It appears that she was standing by a bonfire, which was made by some boys on a vacant lot near the residence of her parents, when her clothes took fire and in an instant she was enveloped in flames. A lad by the name of Merriman was in the immediate presence of mind, picked up a piece of old carpet, wrapped it around the child, and by this means succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The unfortunate girl was then conveyed to her home, where she was properly cared for. She was very seriously burned about the breast, arms and neck, and now lies in a very dangerous condition.

NEW STATION HOUSE.—A new and commodious station house is about to be erected at Langhlin's Station, four miles from this city, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, in place of the present one, which is not large enough. The population has increased to such an extent that this improvement was found necessary. A watchman will reside at the station whose duty it will be to inspect the trestle work over Four Mile Run and keep it clear from obstructions.

THE SEVENTH STREET OUTRAGE.—John Griffin, who was committed to jail on Wednesday by Alderman Taylor of the Sixth Ward on a charge of felonious assault and battery, in seriously injuring Joseph Hastings on Tuesday night, by striking him with a handy-silly or "knicknacky," was brought before the Alderman yesterday morning for a hearing. Mr. Hastings was in such a condition that he was unable to appear, and the hearing was postponed until Thursday next. Mr. Hastings is still in a very bad condition.

TWO HUNDRED patterns of braid and embroidery stamps for sale. And stamping done at 139 Grant street.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN LYNCH.—Fanny Creale, Anna Johnston and Sylvester Mayhew entered cross suits against each other for assault and battery, yesterday, before this Alderman. The case was finally settled by the parties in regard to the result of the election, and neither gaining satisfaction, they appealed to the law for redress. They were all held to bail for trial. Mary Ann Armstrong made oath engaging Annie Murphy with assault, alleging that she entered her dwelling on Pennsylvania Avenue and stole therefrom a set of cameo jewelry, valued at ten dollars. Defendant was arrested, and held in $300 bail to answer at Court. Annie then entered a cross-suit against Mary for assault, alleging that the latter struck her on the face with a stick. Mary was required to give bail for a hearing.

BEFORE ALDERMAN MORROW.—John Peterson was arrested and taken before Alderman Humbert, of the First Ward, charged with larceny as bailee, on oath of John L. Allen. Allen, it appears, some time since gave Peterson a pocket-book containing twenty-five dollars and some receipts, at a tavern in Allegheny, for safe keeping he (Allen being considerably under the influence of liquor at the time, and in fear of being robbed. Allen alleges that he has repeatedly requested Peterson to return the money, but the latter refused to do so, and he therefore brought suit. Peterson entered bail for a hearing on Saturday.

BEFORE ALDERMAN MORROW.—John Kayler lodged an information before Alderman E. S. Morrow, of the Eighth ward, charging John Shick with malicious mischief. Kayler alleges that Shick drove a heavy iron wagon against the light spring wagon belonging to the prosecutor, thereby demolishing the latter. Shick was held for trial in default of $300 bail.

BEFORE ALDERMAN DONALDSON.—Bridget Sheldon and Mrs. Callahan entered cross suits against each other for malicious mischief, before this magistrate. The suits grew out of the fore this magistrate. The suits grew out of the cutting of a clothes line belonging to Mrs. Sheldon, which is resident on Bedford street, in the Seventh ward. Both parties were held to bail for trial at Court.

BEFORE ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—Adam Thomas was before Alderman Taylor yesterday, charged with committing an assault and battery upon with committing an assault and battery upon the person of Bridget Andrews, by knocking her the person of Bridget Andrews, by knocking her down. He was required to give bail for a hearing.

BEFORE ALDERMAN NICHOLSON.—John Mill was committed to jail by Alderman A. S. Nicholson yesterday, on a charge of surety of the peace preferred by Louis David. He afterwards procured the required bail, three hundred dollars, and was released.

BEFORE BURGESS BARKER.—John Byrnes was before Burgess Wm. H. Barker, of South Pittsburgh, on a charge of committing an assault and battery upon the person of Thomas Reardon, on the Monongahela Bridge, Wednesday night. In default of $500 bail he was committed to jail for trial.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY, October 11—P. M.

The New York quotations received at S. S. Bryan's Stock Rooms, were: Gold, 153; Eighty-ones, 112⅝; Old Five-twenties, 110¾; new do, 110; Ten-forties, 99½; Seven-thirties, 106⅞ for the first, and 106⅞ for the second series; Michigan Southern, 90½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 90½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 109½; Erie, 84; Western Union Telegraph, 59½; Chicago and Rock Island, 105½; Chicago and Northwestern, 43½; all the preferred, 70; Reading, 7 10. Consolidated Gregory, 15½; Rocky Mountain, 97½; Quartz Hill, 5½; Hope, 13½; Corydon 6; Holman, 40; Keystone 13; Nye 43; Liberty 5½.

The changes from yesterday's quotations are as unimportant, with the exception of gold, which may owe its rise to European news, but we are disposed to think the President's reconstructionary movement will not very much disturb financial circles, whatever influence it may exert upon the election we shall yet to come.

—The dividend on Columbia is four per cent., or two dollars per share. This makes a very handsome return to those who bought at recent quotations, say 95.

—The dry goods market is less active again, a fact hardly attributed to a fall in the price of the staple here and at Liverpool. The season for activity in dry goods is pretty well advanced, and such trade as there would have been would have been exceptional and irregular under the most favorable circumstances; but the sharp advance in goods to meet the advance in the raw material naturally checked the demand, and now the decline in cotton, without a corresponding decline in goods, almost wholly stops business for the time. Many merchants had given orders for goods which were scarce, and to be delivered at value, and agents are taking advantage of this to cancel their low bids or cases as they arrive, at figures somewhat nearer the current value of the market of goods. Should cotton continue its downward tendency, the price of goods must return to the former level before long or now. The sooner this decline takes place the, sooner will trade revive, as the period has gone by when a reduction must follow. The sluggishness of the wool market continues, there being only a nominal inquiry, and not sufficient to establish what are ruling prices. This, while manufacturers claim that the raw material is still relatively higher than the manufactured, prevents operations of any kind. Manufacturers cannot sell their heavy goods this season, and hence Havana, Spanish, and many of the lighter descriptions of goods will not meet the market, nor will the wool men sell at the reduction demanded, consequently trade is extremely limited, except as large stocks force holders to sell. There are enough of these forced sales, however, to meet the immediate demand, and thus keep regular trade very much disabled. There is but little fluctuation in the high grades of coffee, the market being a steady fair trade.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 11.*

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

(Pittsburgh Commercial's Report.)

FRIDAY, October 12, 1866.—Business since the election has not been very active as a general thing. Transactions were confined to lots to supply the immediate wants of consumers. The weather continues changeable, with a fair proportion of rain. Our rivers are now rising, and with every prospect of a fair stage of water. The steamers that were laid up on the way, waiting for a rise, will be enabled to reach port. Produce—There has been a falling off in the receipts for some days past, increasing the confidence of holders, whose inclined to ask an advance. Flour—We have no change to note in the market, with a good demand. The receipts since our last were 850 barrels. This week's receipts to this time amount to 1408 barrels, making an average of 1000 barrels per day. Apples—The market continues to be quoted at prices rule low. The receipts were 507 barrels. The week's receipts were 1257 barrels. Cheese—The market continues very firm. The receipts only reached 10 boxes. The receipts since our last were 25 boxes. Since our last 121 sacks and 18 barrels have arrived. Hops are coming in more freely, 10 sacks were added to the present stock. Bacon—The market was dull and heavy on account of the supply at present exceeds the demand. Groceries—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand is light and the sales regular. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

GRAIN—The market was firm for most descriptions, The receipts were less than for some time past. Corn—The receipts, however are on the increase. Wheat—Market very firm. All good parcels offered find ready purchasers. Sales of 2 cars of Spring at $2 00 per bushel, and 1,500 bushels at $2 05. The last receipts since our last were liberal, reaching in the aggregate over loads and 153 sacks. Rye—The market was quiet. Sales of 70 bushels at 90. The receipts were light and sales regular at $1 00 per bushel, being the extreme.

SUGAR—The market since our last was well supplied. There has been a fair demand for small parcels, sales of 1,000 bushels, in lots, at the same figures. Molasses—The market is unchanged. From first hands, 65c. The receipts were 4 bbls. Sales of 4 bbls. Syrup—The receipts were 20 sacks. Sales of 10 sacks.

HOPS—The receipts are increasing; no sales arrived yesterday. Prices have undergone no change.

APPLES—The market remains in an unchanged condition. The receipts were 507 barrels. Sales of two sales 10 barrels, in lots, at $3 00@3 50 per barrel.

POTATOES—The receipts of Neshannocks are increasing, 12 sacks and 10 barrels were added to the present stock. We have sales to report, as follows: 1 car load of Jersey Street at $3 00@3 50 per barrel.

BUTTER—The late advance has produced the usual effect, increasing the receipts. Sales were made to the trade at 28@30c for roll, according to quality.

FLOUR—We, firm and found ready purchasers at 200 barrels Scotch Spring.

CHEESE—Holders remain firm at the advance previously mentioned. Yesterday's receipts were 10 boxes. The current rates were: Western Reserve 19@20c; Hamburg, 18@19c; Goshen, 20@21c; Scotch, 20c.

CRANBERRIES—The receipts are on the increase. We do small sales of Eastern at $5 per barrel.

BEANS—The following prices: White Medium, $2 75; Mixed, $2 50; Common, $2 25; Lima, 12c; Sugar Cured Hams—22@23c.

RYE FLOUR—Market steady, but not very active; the current rate were $6 50@6 75 @ bbl. The supply on hand is not large.

LARD—Dull. The nominal rates were 19@20c.

WHISKY—The market continues steady, with a fair demand. Sales 12 bbls city rectified, $2 40.

BROOMCORN—There was a fair inquiry, with sales of 50 bbls in lots, at $2 38 @ ton.

HAY—The receipts were fair and sales were regular 4 tons bales at $30 00 and for loads at the scales, at $1@26 00 per ton.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

(Pittsburgh Commercial's Report.)

FRIDAY, October 12.—Yesterday was another dull day, and the market for crude and refined was favorable may have had something to do with the inactivity that prevailed. The receipts yesterday from various points were 1,000 barrels. Prices, however, remain unchanged; the for bulk and barrels returned, and the style barrels included. Among the sales reported we note the following: 50 barrels bulk, 16c; 50 barrels, package returned, 16c; 100 barrels, package returned, 16½c; 100 barrels, package returned, 16½c; 100 barrels, package returned, 16½